

The China Mail

Established February, 1846.

VOL. XXXVI. NO. 5259.

號二十月五十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1880.

日四初月四年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C., GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, CORNWALL, GORDON & GOTCH, LUDGATE CIRCLE, E.C., BATES, HENDY & Co., 47, Old Jewry, E.C., SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEIMSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Masse, Messrs A. A. de MELLO & Co., SIKKIM, CALCUTTA & Co., AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FOOCHOW, HENGH, CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 DOLLARS.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,500,000 DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.
ADOLPH ANDER, Esq. H. D. FORBES, Esq.
K. R. BELLIOR, Esq. G. HORTON, Esq.
H. L. DALBYMPLE, F. D. SASOON, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai—EWEN CLAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Mixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum,
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

COMPTOIR DESCOMPT DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BELANGER,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARBLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYON, CALCUTTA, BARROW,
NANTZ, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be accounted on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai,
Hongkong, May 20, 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.—
At 3 months notice 3% per Annum
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 6, 1879.

CHARTERS, MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum,
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 3 per cent. " "
" 12 " 2% " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £900,000.
RESERVE FUND, £190,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong

grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEIMSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Masse, Messrs A. A. de MELLO & Co., SIKKIM, CALCUTTA & Co., AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FOOCHOW, HENGH, CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum,

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 26th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.
RESERVE FUND, £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP which hitherto existed between Us, under the Style of

N. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Calcutta, N. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., London, having dissolved on 31st March, 1860, by effusion of time, Mr. COOVERJEE BOMONJEE Guzder will liquidate all the accounts of the Firma.

COOVERJEE BOMONJEE,
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Calcutta, 1st April, 1860.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned will COMMUNICATE on his Account, the Business in Hongkong and Calcutta, under the respective Names NUSSERWANJEE & Co. and N. NUSSERWANJEE & Co.

COOVERJEE BOMONJEE,
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Calcutta, 1st April, 1860.

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TO THE above Advertising

Mr. COOVERJEE BOMONJEE, will COMMUNICATE on his Account, the Business in Hongkong and Calcutta, under the respective Names NUSSERWANJEE & Co. and N. NUSSERWANJEE & Co.

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COOVERJEE BOMONJEE,
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Calcutta, 1st April, 1860.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

invite inspection of SILVER and

BRASS MOUNTED, COB SIZE, G.C.

HARNESS, which they have just Received

from F. MAWHOOD, Carriage and Harness

Manufacturer, Shanghai.

Prices: from

£38 to £65, the Single Set.

They will also be glad to receive Orders

for DOUBLE HARNESS, of all Descrip-

tions, also LEATHER, HEAD-STALLS,

MOZZLETS, SPARE BEINGS, (Single and

Double,) STIRRUP LEATHERS, FRI-

LOCK BOOTS, &c., and hope shortly to

receive Designs for GARRIGAIS, &c., &c.

The above HARNESS is made of the best

Leather and by ENGLISH WORKMEN.

Hongkong, May 3, 1880.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Just Received and for Sale.
NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

EDUCATIONAL
HISTORICAL,
WORKS OF REFERENCE,
FICTION, and
GENERAL LITERATURE.

"English Circumnavigators."
Macan's "Great Triumph of Great Men."
Herbert's "Great Historical Mutilities."
Moncrieff's "Famous Historical Scenes."
"English Explorers."

Mason's "Book for Every Day."
Bruce's "Book of Notable Women."
Small's "100 Wonders of the World."

Croal's "Book about Travellers."

Burns's "Poetical Works."

Popé's "Poetical Works."

Byron's "Poetical Works."

"Roses and Holly."

"Pen and Pencil Pictures from Poets."

"Gems of Literature."

"Book of Elegant Extracts."

"Golden Gift Book."

"Treasury of Literature."

"Garland of Poetry and Prose."

"Cabinet of Gems."

"Three Hundred Bible Stories."

"Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress and Holy War."

"Stormont's Handy English Word Book."

"Fifty Celebrated Men."

"Robinson Crusoe."

"Household Stories."

"Noyes's Boys' Book of Industrial Information."

"Famous Boys."

"Merchant's Clerk."

Poe's "Tales of Mystery."

Benton's "Dictionary of Information."

Benton's "Dictionary of Natural History."

Benton's "Dictionary of Biography."

Benton's "Dictionary of Household Management."

Benton's "All about Cookery."

Benton's "All about Hard Words."

Benton's "All about Everything."

Benton's "All about Gardening."

Benton's "Household Amusement."

Lee's "Law of Shipping and Insurance."

"Walsh on the Horse."

"The Dog by Stonehouse."

Graham's "Household Medicine."

Gardner's "Medical Medicines."

Pickering's "Salter's Horse Book."

Goodfellow's "Merchant's Calculator."

"Girl's Own Treasury."

Poore's "Boys' Play Book Science."

Koden's "Boiler Maker, &c."

Bunyan's "Law of Fire Insurance."

Byrne's "Essential Elements of Practical Mechanics."

"Corner Cupboard."

Croll's "Climate and Time."

Dawson's "Origin of the World."

"Church Services."

Whitake's "Almanack for 1880."

Duncan's "Transformation of Insects."

Jones' "Book-Keeping."

Jones' "Book-Keeping for Schools, with Key."

Cassell's "Sets of Ruled Books for Book-Keeping Lessons."

Cassell's "French and English Correspondence."

Cornwall's "Geography."

Cornwall's "Arithmetical."

Cornwall's "Grammar."

Murphy's "Grammar."

MacCulloch's "Courses of Reading."

"Practical Arithmetic," Senior.

Smith's "Smaller History of Greece."

Smith's "Smaller History of Rome."

Molley's "Rise and Fall Dutch Republic."

Molley's "United Netherlands."

Barnwell's "Life and Death."

"Enquire Within."

Norden's "Epitome."

"Ingolstadt Legend."

Hume's "Essays."

Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

"Boys' Own Treasury."

"Comic History of England."

"Comic History of Rome."

"Carpenter's Synonyms."

Rogel's "Thesaurus."

Crabb's "English Synonyms."

Anderdon's "Mercantile Correspondence."

Blakely's "Commercial Dictionary."

"Slang Dictionary."

"National Standard Dictionary."

Ogilvie's "Student's Dictionary."

Ogilvie's "Student's Dictionary."

Smith's "Synonyms."

"Dictionary of Quotations."

Chambers's "Arithmetical and Key."

"Manual of Arithmetic."

"Manual of Mechanics."

"Manual of Steam Engines."

"Manual of Tides and Tidal Currents."

"Manual of Mathematical Tables."

Dickens's "Child's History of England."

"Hand Book" "Travel Talk."

Bancroft's "History of United States."

"Child's Guide to Knowledge."

"Child's Fable Book."

Mauder's "Treasury of Knowledge."

Mauder's "Botany."

Mauder's "Biographical Treasury."

Mauder's "Scientific and Historical Treasury."

Mauder's "National History."

Ayres' "Bible History."

Pewter's "Comprehensive Specifier."

Brooks' "Short Studies."

Bourne's "Recent Improvements."

"History of England."

White's "British and English Dictionary."

Buckley's "History of Civilization in England."

Ames' "Primer English Constitution."

Swinburne's "Picture Log."

Smith's "Wit and Wisdom."

Gray's "Catalogue of Postage Stamps."

Burns' "Sell Aid Colydon."

Jones' "English System of Book-Keeping."

"Manners Modern Society."

Routledge's "Boys' Annual."

"Language, etc. of Flowers."

Spencer's "Social Studies."

Spencer's "Study of Sociology."

Spencer's "First Principles."

Spencer's "Principles of Sociology."

Spencer's "Ceremonial Government."

Spencer's "Economy."

Haydn's "Dictionary of Science."

Saville's "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramids."

Hawell's "Engineer's and Mechanic's Pocket Book."

"Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger."

"Compendium of Universal History."

"World's Web."

Macaulay's "History of England."

Macaulay's "History of Scotland and Specimens."

"Cabinet Lawyer."

Sheppard's "Fall of Rome."

Dr. Ann's "Studies in French & German."

Ollendorff's "Method" in the study of Spanish and German.

NOVELS!

NOVELS!

SCHOOL BOOKS, MAPS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, March 24, 1880.

Intimations.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS
OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The Directors beg to submit the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last, audited.

The Net Profit for the year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounts to £35,996 15 4

which, with the amount brought forward from last year, 4,278 9 5

Makes a total of £40,275 4 9

An ad interim Dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was paid for the half-year ended 30th June last, amounting to £11,631 5 0

It is now proposed to make a further distribution at the same rate, free of income-tax, absorbing £16,000 0 0

To carry to Reserve Fund. 2,012 14 9

And to next Account. £40,275 4 9

To Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, May 12, 1880. my13

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880. my17

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SUMIDA MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co., 50A, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, May 8, 1880. my15

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Co.'s Steamship "DIRECTOR."

Captain M. R. WHITRETT,

will be despatched TO-

MORROW, the 13th Inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, May 12, 1880. my19

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "PACIFIC."

Captain M. R. WHITRETT,

will be despatched on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE CHINA MAIL.

defendant meditates a change of air without due notice, he must swear an affidavit to that effect. Well, the creditor has a kind of feeling that he had better give up this affair, or call in the aid of a \$25 assistant; but he thinks that, after all, he is but seeking his own, and the Court will be on his side: so he swears to an affidavit, and awaits events. Now the man who has neither time nor inclination to pay his just and lawful debts has usually, any amount of time to spare to study the situation, and avail himself of every loophole which the clumsiness of the law or its manipulators furnishes to him. If he is a sharp as well as a dishonest man, he may possibly discover a flaw in the process; and the indignant bluster and righteous appeals of that man furnish wholesome meditation on the "perfection of reason" commented upon by Blackstone. In nine cases out of ten, the virtuous man does not succeed in scoring a triumph, as it is the duty of the Court to see that people are protected from wrongful arrest; while the man who has preyed upon Society is permitted to go on his way, rejoicing not only at the success of his rascality, but chuckling at the elasticity of the law so far as those who evade it are concerned.

As the Judges frequently tell us, it is always possible to administer Law and Justice together, although we think that the Judicial Officers of this Colony endeavour to dispense what they believe to be as near an approximation of both as possible. While freely admitting this fact, with reservations due to weakness of humanity, we cannot but think that more Law than Justice was present in the case referred to. Plaintiff, it appears to us, might well have stuck to his position, and insisted upon the merits of the case being gone into; although it may be that the learned Chief Justice had, as a jury, come to the conclusion that it was impossible to take the trowsers from a man who did not wear any. The case of *Smith v. Jarman* clearly shows the existence of pitfalls in Law, even in the ordinary process of recovering a small bill, and in a branch of the Court where simplicity and summary proceedings are supposed to be the order of the day. In the light of this suit, it would almost seem that Courts and processes were made for the maintenance of lawyers or the encouragement of dishonest men; and at the same time much may be said in praise of the maxim laid down by the learned Judge as to unlawful arrest. More Equity, however, and less Law, with a little more friendly guidance to suitors on the part of Court Officers, might give honest men a better chance of obtaining their own.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We have now received the latest published maps of Afghanistan, which embrace all the names of places, hitherto almost unknown to ordinary mortals, recently referred to in the telegrams. The maps will be open to the inspection of any one who feels an interest in the Afghan troubles, and is desirous of following the movements of the troops and the opposing tribes.

Mr and Mrs Talbot Shields ask us to express their sincere gratitude to the community of Hongkong, and especially to Dr Ayres, and to Messrs Lane Crawford & Co., for the kind treatment of which they have just been the recipients. Mrs Shields is almost quite recovered from her recent accident, and in a few days proceeds with her husband to India. After their arrival there "in fresh fields and pastures new," it is to be hoped they will have a long run of good luck to compensate for the frowns of fortune from the gloom of which they are just now emerging.

The "Gem-Puzzle," which we noticed the other day, seems to attract as much attention here as in America, and scores are being eagerly bought up here. We have been asked to give a solution of the puzzle and have much pleasure in thus helping those many who are now a'woly fitting themselves for Happy Valley by their desperate efforts to solve it. We shall give the 34 puzzle-to-morrow night.

Any one who endeavours to solve the puzzle, learns in a few minutes trial how to place the first three rows—viz., from 1 to 12—in proper consecutive order. The difficulty then begins with the last three numbers, which must assume one of the following six combinations: 1st—13 14 15. 2d—13 14 16. 3d—14 15 16. 4th—14 15 13. 5th—15 13 14. 6th—15 14 13. If the first of these possible combinations presents itself, the problem is solved. If the fourth, viz., 14 15 13—appears, move 12 down 11 across, 13 up 14 right, 9 down, 10 right, 11 up, 12 left, 16 right, 13 down, 10 right, 14 down. If the fifth, viz., 15 13 14—prevents itself, then move 13 14 right, 6 down, 10 left, 15 up, 13 14 left, 12 down, 11 left, 10 up, 12 up, 14 left, 15 right, and 12 up. The second, third, and sixth combinations each involve a change in place of adjoining numbers, and consequently can only be solved by giving the box a turn to the left, when the first twelve numbers will present this position, and the three remaining over will be in one of the above given three irregular combinations.



Then proceed to arrange the first three rows as above, with the numbers being on their adjacent sides. When so arranged, the combinations of the last three numbers will be 1st, second, and sixth, which will have disappeared, and the last three found, or sixth, placed in their right positions by the rule given above.

Within the industrious reporters of the New York press, to their usual lively and picturesque style, have been introduced the words that Mr Cyrus W. Field is about to make a voyage around the world, "more

ly to rest himself." Washington circles know better, it is said, how much reliance is to be placed upon Mr Field's candid answers to his interviewers. It is well known in the first place that the celebrated promoter and constructor of transatlantic cables and New York elevated railroads, with his temperament, requires no rest. In the second place, it has been noticed that he proposes, as he says, to start upon his voyage from the Western coast, and that it is across the Pacific ocean from San Francisco to China that Mr Field has manifested his intention to lay a cable, and thus complete the telegraphic circle around the globe.

THE LATE KWOK ACHEONG.

The post-mortuary rites and ceremonies which took place here to-day in honor of the late Kwok Acheong were of a very interesting character. Among those who came to honor the occasion with their presence were noticed some of our most distinguished citizens, together with representatives from the Military Department. The procession was one of remarkably grand proportions, and the elaborate and costly paraphernalia with which it was adorned showed that no expense had been spared in getting it up. A visit to the house of mourning early in the day disclosed but too vividly the poignancy of that grief which had settled down upon the relatives gathered there. Among the chief mourners were the deceased gentleman's wife and sons, of whom we are told he left six of the former and seven of the latter. The coffin containing the remains was rich and befitting the station of its tenant. It was placed on a table in the room where the corpse lay in state, and at its head were arranged the sacrificial meats and funeral offerings. The grief-stricken ones assembled were wrapped in sack-cloth. They performed the ceremony of which is known as K'ac'tso, which consists in going to the coffin and kneeling down three times, at each prostration knocking their heads upon the floor thrice. To friends who called at the house were distributed, as is customary on such occasions, two pieces of white cotton cloth, one of which is intended to be tied round the waist of the recipient, and the other folded about the head. Upon the mourner who followed the corpse to its last resting place was noticed a wonderful distinction of dress. Some were arrayed in red, which is the symbol of joy and everlasting life; others in white, which is emblematic of death and the mutability of human affairs. The one represents the transient life which the soul endures in its frail tenement of clay which ends at the grave, and the other that state of pure and perfect existence which lasts for all eternity. Whatever may be thought of the methods of Chinese religious progression no one who gives them careful study can fail to be impressed with those features, which teach that the evil-doer will be punished and the good rewarded. Among all the gilded pageantry and impressive surroundings and circumstance and pomp which the event drew forth, there was perhaps no feature at once so simple and so sweet as the floral offerings. The very air at times was laden with their fragrant perfume. One of the most beautiful of these tributes was a wreath of lovely flowers the gift of His Excellency the Governor. It was received by Dr Etel and ultimately placed upon the coffin, having been first shown to the weepers in sackcloth who were now lying prostrate upon the pavement in the street, the remains having been brought from the house and placed in the carriage for the dead. It certainly was a very charming method of recognition of the deceased's worth as well as a graceful act on the part of the donor. It would be hard in the brief space of a newspaper article to do anything like substantial justice to the funeral procession proper. In magnitude it was exceptional and in detail varied and dazzling. At its head the writer observed the green chair of state which contained a tablet, on which was inscribed the name of the deceased. Next to this and at the head of the great column was an idol representing a figure of fine proportions and elegant conception. The decorations of this model of beauty were rich but not gaudy. Following this was a prepared goat and throughout the entire procession were observed roasted pigs and well-prepared dishes of baked meat, vegetables and fine pastry, furnishing a good illustration of the general excellence of Chinese cuisine.

To the uninformed reader the thought may suggest itself what becomes of all these dainties and elements of good living. According to the most authentic information, they are speedily consumed by the mourners after the ceremonies are over, notwithstanding the notion that some such sustenance is necessary to the departed. Judged from a critical stand point not much praise can be accorded to the musical contribution of the plaintiff in the case before the court. The instruments seemed to be jangling, and the sounds produced rather inharmonious. Beautiful and tasteful displays of decorative art were not wanting, however, and the altars and pyramids of select subjects were worthy of the praise and admiration they elicited. A fair representation of Buddhist and Taoist priests were in the line. The former were readily recognized by their shaved heads, while the latter wore their hair in a knot at the back of their head. It would be unfair to close this sketch without reference to the attractive banners carried in the procession. All were uniquely conceived and presented subjects of interest. The writer's attention was particularly enlisted by the striking elegance of one of these which was presented by Messrs Johnston and MacLoughlin and another by Mr Ruston. Both were very elegantly designed and greatly added to the pictorial character of the display. The demonstration of a whole was a complete success and does credit to those who promoted it. It has passed off with much satisfaction, the distinguished dead having been honored in the orthodox native style, and the multitude has been edified by the last rites paid to the memory of one of the most enterprising of Hongkong native merchants whose memory will long be revered by the Chinese residents here as that of a large-hearted and liberal man.

SUPREME COURT.
IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale; and a Special Jury.)

Wednesday, May 12.

IMPORTANT QUESTION AS TO
CHARTER PARTY.

NELSON C. LANDSTEIN AND ORS.

This was a claim for \$2,750 on a charter party brought by the master of the American barkentine *Annie S. Hall*, Captain Nelson, against Messrs Landstein and Co. Mr Haydar, instructed by Messrs Breton and Wotton appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the defendants.

The following gentlemen were empanelled as a special jury:—A. G. Vacher, H. J. H. Trip, H. Stolzenfels, J. Squier, C. P. Chater, H. Lyall, E. W. Vose.

Mr Haydar in opening the case read the charter party, which provided that the *Annie S. Hall* should proceed to Haiphong in ballast and thence with rice to Quinhon, where she would be laden with salt by the charterers' agents and come thence to Hongkong, the charter then to expire. At the option of the charterers the vessel might be sent back to Haiphong, from Quinhon the payment for this run to be proportionately the same as that for the first trip. Mr Haydar contended that the charter party was, as plainly as could be, that the charter was to expire on the vessel returning to and discharging cargo at Hongkong. \$2,750 was the lump sum for the whole round passage, of which one-half was payable on the 1st instant, and the other half on the 1st instant prior to Haiphong, and the instalment of the charter party was paid—\$1,375. Having received cargo she proceeded to Quinhon, having on board a supercargo of the Haiphong agents of the charterers. There it was found that there was no salt, or very little, and the supercargo had got out that at Kumpong he could get cargo it was agreed that they should go round to that place. An agreement was therefore entered into, and this was formally signed by both parties before the French Consul. The Captain's virtual y said that he would not take this greater risk and greater trouble without more money. \$5.00 was therefore fixed. This agreement was then made between the Captain and the Chinaman. When they got to Haiphong they were paid off the \$5.00. Then there was some dispute between Messrs Landstein's agent and the Captain as to the number of lay days. This matter went before the French Consul there as arbitrator by consent of both parties, it allowed the vessel 60 lay days at \$50.—\$300.

The Chinaman said that the point of the case in brief, was that he had got to the vessel going to Quinhon was an addition to the charter party; the other that it was a substituted contract.

Mr Haydar said that was much how the case stood. At Haiphong the charterers' agent said they were not bound to give him cargo, but would do what they could on the usual commission. There was not anything like a cargo offering however, and the same came on to Hongkong in ballast. The correspondence was put in, and the learned Counsel explained the items of the claim and called witness.

For the defendants Mr O'Malley relied principally on the usage, which he proved, that in a case of optional port of destination written notice was invariably given. In this case no such written notice was given and the whole course of the business, he contended, showed that the Captain quite understood that the charter had in no way exceeded their option and that his new contract to go to Haiphong was apart and distinct from the charter party alleged. He produced a note from the Captain and concluded that by its wording it showed that the whole matter was settled.

The evidence for both sides and the speeches of counsel for the defendants occupied the whole day, when the case was adjourned till to-morrow, when the Chief Justice will sum up.

Police Intelligence.
(Before C. V. Craig, Esq.)

Wednesday, May 12.

LAWCOURT.

T. C. Haydar, Barrister-at-Law, charged £1 with at least 1 doz. 2 soda water in boxes, value \$2.00, or 8d. instant.

The plaintiff being sworn stated,—The defendant is my co-defendant. I am, from information received, anxious to withdraw the charge against him, as, although there has been dishonesty, I have no conclusive evidence that he was the author of it. I therefore wish to retain him in my service. Ordered to be discharged.

LITTLE LIKED SWEET POTATOES.

This was the case in which Chan Aing, a baker, charged Li Aman with stealing a quantity of sweet potatoes from the garden of the former. The plaintiff deposed that he carried on the gardening business at Ma Tai Tsui, and that on going into his field about 5 o'clock this morning he saw defendant pulling up the potatoes and placing them in her basket; that coming up to him cautiously he seized him, but he broke away, but had not gone far when he fell; plaintiff again caught him and succeeded in bringing him to the Police Station, where he gave him a short hearing.

The defendant being examined in his own behalf said, he had run away to escape a beating. That same other day he had stolen the potatoes and paid \$10, in default of payment four weeks imprisonment with hard labour.

LEGAL POSSESSION OF PREARED OPium.

Lei Akam, an excise officer, charged Wong Ki with having prepared opium without a permit, on 12th April, 1879, at 7 a.m. to 7 a.m. the next day by virtue of the warrant produced. I went to the ground-floor of No. 30, Wan Chai Road, with Mr Siu, I saw the defendant and three others there. Two of the other men were smoking. Defendant was in a bed by himself. I searched the bed and found the opium (second class prepared) produced and the scale behind something.

Lei Akam declared stated that he was an excise officer employed by the opium farmer, that he had visited the house No. 30 Wan Chai Road and saw the defendant and three others there. Two of the other men were smoking. Defendant was in a bed by himself. I searched the bed and found the opium (second class prepared) produced and the scale behind something. He also ascertained that he had no permit.

The defendant up by his counsel was that he only boiled the opium for the use of himself and wife. He was however convicted of boiling opium without a permit and was fined \$40, in default of payment four weeks' imprisonment.

Another charge of having in possession prepared opium without a permit on the 11th inst. was that of Chin Acheong. Much evidence was taken, both for and against the defendant, but the result was a conviction and he was ordered to pay a fine of \$75, or in default of payment six months' imprisonment.

(Before the Hon. Ng Choy)

SUSPECTED PIRATES.

Chan Aking, master of the *Kat Li* junk, four seamen, and five passengers were charged by Inspector Macleod, with being suspicious characters dangerous to the peace of the Colony, being found around in a boat lying in Ty Tam Bay, 50 yards off from the shore. On Monday Che, a man told the Court his story of a piratical attack on his junk the *Tung Wo*, which is a trading boat plying between Kowloon City and Sha U Chung in Sun District, on 15th April. The junk left the latter place at daybreak, and she had on board 34 piculs of rice, 40 piculs of pigs' dung, and 10 bags of rice-chaff. The only persons on board besides himself were Wong Fung and Hwang Fuk. About midday was met Wong-han 3 ft from shore, a Hakka boat, with one man and some men on board called out, "Search for opium." Coming alongside his boat 6 or 7 men boarded it, two of them had revolvers. They searched him and his partners, took what silver they had and pushed them down into the hold, where they were kept half an hour. On their coming to deck found all the rice cargo gone, two bars and a box containing a knife. The Hakka boat was making off by this time. The ropes attached to *Wong-han*'s boat's sail were cut so that he had to put back. He identified the whole of the articles produced as those thus piratically stolen from his boat. He had also identified a boat which attacked his junk on going to Macao with Inspector Mackie.

This evidence was fully corroborated today by one of the men who was on board the junk. He also recognised the boat, which he described as a *big junk*, described as a passenger, one of the men who made the attack, and the man who got hold of his (plaintiff's) gun and forced him down into the hold when he refused to go.

A trader in Kowloon city, part owner of the junk, identified various parcels of cargo, and a basket &c., as having been on board the junk. These were proved to have been found on board the Hakka boat on which prisoners were found.

The case was adjourned for a week.

SHARP PRACTICE.

In the Police Court to-day, Yan Awan was charged with aiding and abetting Le Akam to escape from jail. The two men were fellow prisoners; by dexterously changing clothing and numbers, the latter was able to escape from custody on the 4th April, whereas his time was not up until the 11th May.

Case remanded.

CHINA.

OPIUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 29th April, we experienced some very thunder and lightning, which killed one man and injured two others. On the morning of the 30th, two gentlemen visited the deceased and gave me the following information:—Between the camp and silk factory a crowd is collected. The misery of laughter frequently arises from the gathering would seem to indicate the presence of a jugler or justling mountebank. Two foreigners taking a morning stroll in the vicinity are induced to approach, but so as to avoid an anticipation of an unpleasant sight; for so in doing heard of the usual commission of the usual commission. The priest would seem to indicate the presence of a jugler or justling mountebank. Two foreigners taking a morning stroll in the vicinity are induced to approach, but so as to avoid an anticipation of an unpleasant sight; for so in doing heard of the usual commission of the usual commission.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5253.—MAY 12, 1880.

Mails.



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THIS S. S. SUMIDA MARU, Captain H. H. Hunter, due here on or about the 10th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th May, at Day-light.

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Hongkong, May 1, 1880. my15

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YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$100,000
PARMANENT RESERVE.....\$10,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$26,263

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACTUAL ACCUMULATION, 8th April, 1880.....\$103,263

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
W. M. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MAYERINX, Esq.
J. H. PINCKEYSS, E. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

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INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

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Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2j20

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3j80

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

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Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

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NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

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Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of His Majesty King George the First,
A.D. 1720.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAISE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLE;

ALSO,

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Buddhism, its History, Theory and Practical Religion, by Dr. E. J. Eitel, One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.00.

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Life Department.

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G. DE OHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880. my24

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with Lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (had references been given, when furnished to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though not for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

The China Review contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which unfitted serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, intends to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbourhood, somewhat similar to that which has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an article on the eleventh century, *Cheng-chung*, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only highly valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

AREDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGERS TICKETS.

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For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 23, 1880. my21

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAISE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLE;

ALSO,

FONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief source of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themself justified in guaranteeing an immediate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to the Chinese readers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

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Boats, &c., for hire, per Day, per Month, &c.

COOKIES, &c., for hire, per Day, per Month, &c.

NOTHING in this paper prevents private agreements.

Scale of Hire for Boats.

Scale of Hire for Boats.</